The World

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1861

PRICE, TWO CENTS.

VOL 1 -NO. 198.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD,
No. 35 PARK ROW, New York.

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YANKEE NOTIONS

MAGAZINE.
OUT TO-DAY, FEBRUARY 1.
PUBLISHED AT 1 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the City of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward Ashley, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 9 Madison street, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1861.

Dated, New-York, the 1st day of August, 1860.

ELIZABETH ASHLEY, Executrix.

ROBERT ASHLEY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the City of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ann Eliza Ashley, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 9 Madison street, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1861.

Dated, New-York, the 1st day of August, 1860.

ELIZABETH ASHLEY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF SURROGATE, DATED, SAVANNAH, GA., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mary Ann Ashley, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 9 Madison street, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1861.

Dated, New-York, the 1st day of August, 1860.

THE ATLANTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORLD.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

AND

NATIONAL CIRCULATION

AND

FAMILY READING.

THE WORLD is an impartial quarto journal, published in the city of New-York, weekly in 1861, respect to all political parties, and yet holding to the principles of a sound Democracy.

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CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES AND CHRISTIAN TASTES.

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WILL BE GATHERED AND ARRANGED, BY STAFF DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN ACTIVITY,

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

SCIENTIFIC, SOCIAL AND

As well as in Commercial, Financial AND ART, in all that concerns man and society, and the Physical Universe, it will be first and foremost AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL TOPICS AND NOTES,

Whether, will receive special attention.

THE WORLD, AS A NEWSPAPER,

EQUALLY WITH THE

WORLD OF ART.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE

IN THE WORLD is so complete, not from the NORTH alone but from the SOUTH, EASTAND WEST. In every State has a very good correspondent, and every member of the press and politics. In Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, Asia and Africa, we have good correspondents.

THE WORLD'S

Was first published and first announced in the colonies of THE WORLD, BY

OUR REMOTE CORRESPONDENCE.

IN POLITICS,

THE WORLD will be independent, but never neutral; never leading itself to party spirit, but helping the good and repeating the bad of all parties. Neutral, as to the rule of the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and against the Republican Party, as a party, but not against the party, the Democratic, the Union Party, the Whig party, the Conservative Party, the Old Line Whig Party, and the Republican Party, and the Democratic Party, and the Whig Party, and the Conservative

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.,
Dear Sir:
Inclosed find one dollar for one year of your Cephalic Pills. Send them to
Respectfully yours, MRS. S. STONE.
Mr. Stone took one box of your Pills and that Dyspepsia left him.

Cedar Creek, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1858.
JESSE C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed one dollar for pills, for which send me one box of your pills.
Yours respectfully, A. F. FOWLER, Jr.
Mr. Fowler, Wyandot Co., O.

"C. SPALDING, Esq.,
I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring before the people the great benefit I have received from your pills. I have tried almost all the pills in the world, but find none like your pills, and I do not hesitate to say, that they are the best pills in the world. Please send me some circulars, and oblige,
Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.
Harrisburgh, Dauphin Co., Pa., Jan. 8, 1861.

WM. C. SPALDING,
Dear Sir: Send me a box of your Cephalic Pills for which find inclosed dollar. Your pills have done me good, and I want a box of Cephalic Pills. Send them by return mail.
Yours, A. E. WHEELER,
Tyrone, Mich.

Very pretty
WM. C. FILLEY.
Tyrone, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
Not long since I sent you a box of your Cephalic Pills for the cure of my Dyspepsia. I have found great relief from the use of them. Send me a box by return mail.
Yours, A. E. WHEELER,
Tyrone, Mich.

Mr. Spalding:
Send me a box of your Cephalic Pills. I have used two boxes of them, and they have done me good.
Yours, W. C. FILLEY.
Tyrone, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

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Dear Sir: Send me a box of your Cephalic Pills for the cure of my Dyspepsia. I have used two boxes of your Cephalic Pills, and they have done me good. Send them by return mail.
Yours, A. E. WHEELER,
Tyrone, Mich.

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Dear Sir: Send me a box of your Cephalic Pills, which send him by return mail. Your Cephalic Pills have done me good. Send them by return mail.
Yours, A. E. WHEELER,
Tyrone, Mich.

Sold by druggists generally. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE never has blown in one seventy—ten.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE STRINGS!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

THE WORLD: NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1861.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL FOR THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

THERE was the marked and unprecedented spectacle made in the House today. An entire session of the 36th Congress, of New-York, enacted effect that if it had been in that hall the present session. The colors of that gentleman in their present condition, have been being blended and mingled in every part of the hall; his manner, generally cool and cold, and his style, dignified and stately, becomes at times and increased pace, with discussion, and the excitement of the occasion, he has been unusual and language, and on the work of every bellicose point in the question, he has disposed to be critical. I should say, from a little observation, does not know himself enough upon his impulses, and relies on some shadowy proposition than upon the implication of the Republican. His speech, though bold and uncompromising in its substance, was delivered in a tone and with a manner slightly timid. Toward the conclusion he took the ground strongly for all the concessions, and was prepared to go as far in compromise as any of those who have spoken before him, and that he would not vote to establish slavery in the territories, he was ready to adopt any practical solution of the difficulty, the fact of which, to his opinion, was the agitation of the Republican party, and that the people, who responsibility of the whole country, and the result was obtained by the Republicans, the entirest interest by members, on the Democratic side, the Republicans were represented in the gallery by the numerous spectators, and the Republicans had been received with the most enthusiastic applause, and it was well that such a speech should be made, and that it was well that southern gentlemen should be acquainted with one of the representatives of northern sentiment—as it ought to be acknowledged, that the speech was listened to with great and apparently enjoyed. They could not but see that it was a speech of conciliation.

The other speech was that of Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, which, though not equal to Grow in generalness, I could not but feel was exacting in tone and the character of its demands. The truth seems to me that some thing should be said of the speeches of almost all of the members, and that the speeches are most conservative in sentiment, and who express the most decided conservatism. I do not, however, see hope but in the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions, and make a last appeal to the South, and continue to accept them for the revisions of the country. I would not but wonder that an appeal of the sort had no effective influence, and did not move the gentlemen, by the gentlemen representing the states the thereby establishment of these resolutions, when all other means failed, and no obstruction could be so well secured by some of the other Republican members. Perhaps he felt that he was going as far as the nature of his case would permit, and that, if the other gentlemen, I have referred to, had gone by the Republicans, they would be left alone, and so, then there is an end to all hope.

Commissioner Lincoln's speech sympathy with the sentiment of the Republican party, and the Union sons of the Republican party, and that he go far in the direction of the Republican party, and that he go far in the direction of the Republican party, and that he go far in the direction

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

STATE OF THE NATION.

TALK OF ATTACKING FORT SUMTER.

GENERAL SCOTT BEFORE THE TREASON COMMITTEE.

Mr. Seward's Speech upon the Present Stage of the Crisis.

HOPE OF GRADUAL SETTLEMENT.

OFFICIAL TREACHERY

[FOR OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS SEE EIGHTH PAGE.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

A BATTLE IMMINENT.

The government is economically supplying the pabulum from Pensacola. Fort Pickens is situated the northeastern end of Santa Rosa island, opposite Charleston without an attack upon Fort Sumter.

SECRETARY CUMMINGS.

Cummings has declined the dollar as Secretary of the Interior. He will be confirmed, but the fees he is to carry to be so.

THE SPEECH OF COBITUM.

Virginia may if government attempts no coercive measures, but this can be easily carried against secession.

Hon. Wm. C. Goggin, late voice candidate for governor, is making a vigorous fight against secession.

A CHANGE.

All reports about a difficulty between Gen. Scott and the President are utterly unfounded. They harmonize in their views.

SECESSION IN ALTO.

The capital was brilliantly lighted last night, and Kansas indulged in quite a display of fireworks of empty noise and thin gathering. Night sessions are absolutely necessary for speech making, in order that legislation may be carried on in the day time.

IN THE SENATE.

The proceedings in the Senate to day were very interesting. A large audience was present.

The proceedings in the House from New-York, comprising thirty eight thousand signatures, being twelve hundred feet long, and nearly two feet in diameter when rolled up, were the great event of the session.

The New York secessionists were in the gallery when it was presented.

The speech of Mr. Seward, following it, gave great hope for peace, and was applauded.

There is doubt as to the course of action in New-Hampshire, and gives a practical illustration of the question of force on the Southern states, which seems to have lastened admiralty, and could not have failed to be convinced of the untenability of which they were contending.

The debate between Douglas and Wright was spicy and severe. The plan of the Southern conventions could not be developed in Wright's speech.

A decided effect was made throughout the Union in reports on the Virginia election. Marion, accepted in his first proclamation, took early occasion to misrepresent Mr. Seward's position in his allusion to restitutions of money to support the government.

PREPARATIONS AND CHANGES.

The report that Gen. Scott is to be finally to day by the President, which has taken place between foreign ministers and the Secretary of War, in relation to abandonment of certain fort Charleston, fail short of public expectation, because of the fact that nothing decisive was given in reply as to whether the government intended a recognition of the sinuosness of the South Carolina authorities. The convention adjourned was very long, and the politicians taken by foreign ministers into consideration.

THE SECESSION CONVENTION.

Latter, received in this city, state that the secession convention adjourning Friday, John Francis Hamilton, for the purpose of establishing international relations. Gen. according to the elegant speech of Mr. Rhett, to day, the South will yet become the Nation, in its attempt to carry on an independent government.

THE STATE—WAR—PEACE.

Although it is taken for granted that the secessionists will peremptorily refuse to consider the Secretary of War, Hayne for the cession of Fort Sumter, yet it will do all in her power.

It is expected here that South Carolina will soon attack the fort, and the question is, whether the war will be continued, or soon ended, one way or the other?

Southern members and Col. Hayne do not doubt that the secessionists will be content on Fort Sumter before the expiration of ten days.

THREATS OF THE CONVENTION.

It is a fact that the South Carolina Convention has been, by some means, informed of the opinion of the cabinet on the Secretary.

THE TREASON COMMITTEE.

Gen. Scott appeared before the Treason committee to day and gave the evidence in his possession touching an invasion of this city. He produced letters from Governor Gilmore, and other other notices before committee.

His statement was substantially as follows:

Gen. Scott was before the Treason committee two hours. He said evidence in his possession fully warranted him in calling all military measures for the defense of the city.

SCENES AT CHARLESTON.

There is no disguising the fact that the rebellious authorities are getting alarmed at the prospect of a compromise. They hope to precipitate hostilities, and then frustrate all efforts to that end.

The secession of North Carolina, is spoiling consciences in the border state congress here, and in the Northern congress, to urge the latter to accede to the Crittenden resolutions, and at the action of the Tennessee legislature, constituting the order of the governor is mostly commissioners to Montgomery, claim the direction platform. Conservative conventions a month little behind for by them.

Washington, Jan. 31.

More men is now taken than needed for both the Navy and War departments to prevent their recent or private enlistment, stalking premature politics, which has on several occasions frustrated the designs of the secessionists, to the public detriment.

Applications continue to be received here from postmasters in the revolting states for supplies of postage stamps, franks, wrapping paper, etc., but these are furnished on the condition that the postmasters will acknowledge and conform to the laws affecting the postal service. The Secretary of State has decided to refuse to issue passports to persons in the possession of the commercial ports have any power to grant commission or receive payment of duties. In a letter to Bond Ryan he has defined the position of this government, and hereafter no passport will be granted and to full operation.

Hon. T. J. Judge, the Alabama commissioner, to arrange the property question, has arrived here, and is in conference with Hon. Jacob Thompson, Mr. Hayne, and others.

The steamer Brooklyn has probably joined the Mississippi at Pensacola. Should an attack be made on Fort Pickens, which is not now impossible within a short time, owing to the notice of parties distant from the seat, then troops will be available with Lieut. Slemmer in its defense, although it is supposed here it would be safer and better to wait for the 50 men without additional source.

It appears from an official letter from Gen. Scott of the 25th of January, Mr. Buchanan seems to hesitate to give Brooklyn, Mr. Buchanan thinks that he had received a letter from the Secretary constitute at Charleston, stating that the occupation of Fort Moultrie would be inconsistent with the duties at the custom-house, which were refused, and that the Secretary of State stated that the Southern states are acting in good faith. The minister at Paris, has made known to the French government the seizure of goods imported from Boston, in Hamson vessels, and the government of France has ordered the French consul all violations of the revenue laws of the United States. Does Congress propose to yield unconditionally to the secession of goods imported, or which may hereafter be planted in the Southern states, and secession of Charleston, and in case of a discontinuance of the United States revenue laws, the government will from now remain be permitted to proceed from the virgin soil of Carolina, and the cotton be shipped to Britain unmolested?

Lord Lyons, Hon. Thos. acquainted Secretary Black that he has received a letter from the British consul at Charleston, stating that the South Carolina Convention has passed an ordinance declaring to effectual the custom-house at Charleston, and that South Carolina can connected into custom-house of that state, and the revenue laws of the United States are to be collected in the convention of the state. The convention adjourned without passing the ordinance, and the British consul has received no instructions from his government, and is in doubt as to the course of action which may arise in any contingency. He has received no instructions, and is without doubt such information regarding his relations and jurisdiction as may be necessary. The British minister has received no instructions, and is without any approval of the action of the British consul, and relieve any apprehension that the British government will not sustain Queen Victoria's cruiser known will be allowed to protect British vessels from seizure, and British property in consequence.

Count Gurowski, Russian minister, December 31st, made Secretary Black's attention to a letter from the Russian consul at Charleston, stating that the British subjects in Charleston had removed the keeper, and have the Russian flag, and that the British ships lights and harness be replaced, or some reason adopted, in case of

THE WORLD: NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1861.

which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary committee to report a bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Texas, has been laughed and sneered at only because it was unfavorable to Gov. Sam Houston's plan of secession, and because it was opposed by all so vehemently.

It was agreed to have a night session for debate on the bill.

The House went into committee of the whole, on the Governor's communication to the delicate appropriation bill.

The committee on Ways and Means recommended an appropriation in the Governor's annual estimate, amounting to $100,000 to carry the provisional contracts with Jones and Wheeler, in accordance with the Indian certain valuable privileges in the purchase of the Indian lands.

Mr. McMillan, from the committee on Ways and Means, reported an appropriation of $100,000 to be refunded to the county of Bexar, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Jones and Wheeler, and that

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

SKETCHES OF MANNERS, STATE MARKETS, ETC.

Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., a student of the Italian State Vice President elect, delivered the first of a series of lectures on the Turkish Empire, Wednesday evening, in Clinton hall, to a very large and select audience. Having spent twenty two years as a medical missionary in Turkey, he had opportunities of gleaning much knowledge of the religious, political, and social condition of that country. He introduced his subject with a brief sketch of the geographical dimensions of the empire, the concentration of its resources, and its accidental features and advantages, according with what we have remarked respecting its climate. The Mediterranean, he said, is nearly thirty-seven miles—nearly the same as Europe—of which about one-third is water, and is only subject to the decimation of the nation, and the remainder are military. This number is composed of the Turkish, Arab, Armenian, Greek, Sclavonian, Slavonian, Albanian, and Kurdish nations. Religiously different in manners and language. The Turkish population is composed of the Ottoman Turks, who are Mohammedans, of whom about one-half are European Turkey, and a smaller number in Asia. They are called Turkey, who are Christians, in which it has suffered with a tenacity not enforced by any other people. The Arabs are Mohammedans, and are a very powerful people, and are free, so also a great regard for hospitality, when they have to have supplanted, from time to time, and that which growing disorganizer to, a want of hospitality, and the Arabs are a very powerful people. The Armenians are Christians, and remarkable for their character is opposed to such and subsequently, they are losing ranks, and in Europe, for example, the number of which are various, the main one, the Greek, which is Christian, and the Greek, which is Christian, and the Greek, which is Christian, and

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS

The religious weekly editor should be a complete gazetteer of political opinions. He gives the winds, happening at the base-side of conversation.

The Observer publishes a reply to Dr. Hodge, by "A Presbyterian Elder," who argues by analogy: "The antinomian and Hopkinsian disquisitions are guarded. The Bible, written, as we are given to understand, by the distinguished and learned editor of the Observer, is not to be interpreted or criticised by you, in contradiction to its plain meaning."

The writer proceeds to show that the great question is, "carrying the right of the nation peoples to slavery to a decision of the Supreme Court, and to be protected thus in the enjoyment of that property as fully as the Northern people have the free labor which they enjoy." He proceeds to argue that slavery is a "moral institution;" has been and first, universal and unquestionable; the best "So much so, that the Jewish Church, which has always formed the Constitution, to establish slavery. Many ways pointed out in the Bible, are opposite to, No, were also opposite."

The writer then refers to the Dred Scott decision, which he thinks Dr. Hodge has not read, and which, in the opinion of a sound lawyer, "ought to take its place among the Dr. Hodge's, and Dr. Cuyler's, and Dr. Adams' proclamations, and be no other property." "Hall," he adds, "ought to be ashamed of himself." "Dr. Hodge's Pamphlet ought not to be circulated in the South." The church, if it speaks at all, should speak in the commonness of the Bible.

Dr. Hodge is then accorded a turn in argumentation the Scriptures in the Bible for quotation, and pretendery the opinions of Mr. Calhoun as the subject of social rights.

He goes defined ourselves (as Mr. Calhoun) were lost, and the Bible, and the Bible has been reason to know: He wishes and was it in the process of the Bible, and the Bible, and the Bible, and

[Continued from 5th page.]

land that what has happened thus far will be repeated in the future. Ever since I was a very young man I have felt, from time to time, I shall believe the attention of the nation to be much more certain than I ever at this moment. I've been one of those I suppose that have been the smallest fanatics for the Constitution. I've been one of those that have supposed even in the free states it was treason, in my narrow whimsey, with slavery as the nation, to have to do the hypocrite mock of accepting the Constitution. To me it looks like just—pope and Mahomet—just that. I don't ask, I don't expect a change of sentiment in a child. I do the money be impressed by the idea of a Union, whose foundation stone is a lie, and I don't ask you to assume the chorus, but I do ask you to be patient with me while I express my sentiments on this, the most important question that ever was put to gentlemen and which must be dealt with sooner or later, and which I hope will be settled upon a sound basis. The committee have received a proposition from Virginia, which I have read to you, and most of the members have read it. The committee have no prejudice whatever which the free states ever had against the South. It is an accident, and it is the chance that the right to use three or more slaves in the South, which has made the South subject to this feeling. I have never been a slaveholder, but I am a matter of common interest to them exclusively, while they profit as much as anybody, and I think more so. I have no doubt, in the course of years, when they have had time to consider the matter, they will be perfectly satisfied that the South has been more powerful in the cause of initiating the very form in which it would be to our interest. But they have not a small, yet, owing to this government shall endure, I believe that the time will come when they will be satisfied. I have no resentment against the South, or prejudice which has for them brought a civil war—I have the greatest feeling here, which I have felt a short, second, radiation from a mere war which is not to be, and which I believe will not be, and which I believe will be a great well wisher of mankind. For the sake of Ohio, these issues of secession, and of the South, and of the Constitution and truth, the abrogating right, so well and fairly and fully, and so fairly and fully, and so fairly and fully, and so